

Beirut Area Again Hit By Shells

Druze and Army In Heavy Clashes Around Village

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Ten days after the Geneva reconciliation talks between Lebanon's factional leaders, the security situation around Beirut is again beginning to deteriorate and disputes are arising over some of the political issues that were supposed to have been solved during the Geneva dialogue.

For the second day in a row Monday, heavy clashes broke out between the Lebanese Army and Druze-led anti-government militiamen around the mountain village of Souk al-Gharb, the state-run Beirut radio reported.

The fighting also spilled over for the second day into Christian East Beirut, where two artillery salvos exploded, one in a car showroom and another near a gas station, the radio said. One man was killed and another wounded by the shelling.

The latest fighting has formed the backdrop for the first full day in Beirut of the new U.S. special Middle East envoy, Donald H. Rumsfeld. The American diplomat arrived in the Lebanese capital Sunday evening and met with President Anwar Gemayel. He held talks Monday with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzani and other officials.

Beirut radio said Mr. Rumsfeld conveyed President Ronald Reagan's continued backing for Lebanon's government efforts to secure a withdrawal of all foreign forces.

Meanwhile, Syrian government sources in Damascus confirmed Monday that President Hafez al-Assad was taken to the hospital Sunday night and had a successful operation for appendicitis. The illness forced him to cancel the meeting he had scheduled Monday with Mr. Gemayel.

The increase in violence around the Lebanese capital appears to be washing out the little progress toward national reconciliation that was made during the Geneva talks, now journed. Pierre Gemayel, the leader of the Christian Phalangist Party, indicated in an interview on Sunday that Lebanon's Maronite Christians did not intend to relinquish any of their privileges, such as a specified number of seats in parliament and the holding of senior government offices.

■ **6 Israelis Held in Tripoli**

As negotiations to end the violent Palestinian confrontation in Tripoli continued Sunday, Mr. Arafat disclosed that his forces have been holding six captured Israeli soldiers in the area that has been under artillery fire for the last 11 days. The New York Times reported from Tripoli.

Mr. Arafat said one of the Israeli prisoners became hysterical during the shelling and that the six men were then moved "to another place that is more safe." He did not say where the Israeli soldiers, who were taken prisoner 14 months ago in eastern Lebanon, were being held.

■ **Silence on Retaliation**

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Monday that the administration had decided against any more talk about retaliating for the attack that killed 239 Christians in Lebanon three weeks ago. The Associated Press reported from Washington. But another State Department official, who insisted on anonymity, said Mr. Shultz was "not ruling anything out."

"It is just a decision on the part of the administration that we are not going to discuss that subject anymore," Mr. Shultz said in a television appearance.



British troops provide security for a C-141 transport at Greenham Common air base. New U.S. missiles arrived at the base Monday. (United Press International)

U.S. Offers New Proposal on Medium-Range Missiles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States proposed to the Soviet Union on Monday that each side limit its force of medium-range nuclear missiles to 420 warheads, or aimed at Europe, Mr. Romberg said.

The Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, offered last month to reduce the arsenal of SS-20 missiles west of the Ural Mountains to 140 from 243. But Mr. Andropov has insisted that French and British missiles be counted against the Soviet total.

A Reagan administration official, who asked not to be named, said the new U.S. proposal still excluded the 162 French and British weapons.

Referring to earlier reports about the new U.S. proposal, Tass said Monday that the Soviet Union would reject such an offer because it would still allow the deployment of some cruise and Pershing-2 forces in the range of Europe.

He said the United States was "attempting to be responsive to the Soviets by accepting this level of deployment while insisting on our own criteria for an agreement."

The United States envisions 420 as a global total, not just a restriction on missiles based in or aimed at Europe, Mr. Romberg said.

Mr. Romberg, the chief U.S. delegate to the Geneva talks on reducing intermediate-range nuclear weapons, had insisted that French and British missiles be counted against the Soviet total.

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"In brief, President Reagan has not relinquished his lunatic plans to make the Russians fear that the U.S. will resort to the use of nuclear weapons," the agency said, adding that it was already clear that Washington would still insist on deploying weapons in Europe that could hit Moscow and London in six to eight minutes. (AP, Reuters)

■ Final U.S. Effort

Earlier, Michael Getler of *The Washington Post* reported from Washington:

President Ronald Reagan decided, in consultation with U.S. allies in Europe, to refine the latest U.S. arms-control proposal in a last effort to narrow differences with Moscow before new U.S. missile deployments begin in Europe next month and before any Soviet walkout from the arms talks in Geneva.

Mr. Reagan did not propose any specific numbers in September, however.

The West European nations that are to receive the first of the new U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles — West Germany, Britain and Italy — are known to feel that it would more sharply focus the arms-control negotiations if the United

States put a specific number on the table.

The Geneva talks are rapidly heading toward a potentially dramatic climax, with Washington seeking to retain the confidence of public opinion in Western Europe that the United States is negotiating in good faith, and with Moscow trying to get the same European populations to prevent any new U.S. missile deployment.

In a speech before the United Nations in September, Mr. Reagan offered a significant modification of earlier U.S. plans. He essentially said the Russians could have a larger total number of medium-range missiles than the United States of Europe and Asia, but that there must be parity in the missile forces of the two superpowers in Europe.

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Peru's Left Headed for Victory in Local Elections



The Associated Press
A policeman threatening a voter who had tried to avoid the waiting line at a Lima polling place. Officials said that turnout reached about 80 percent in Peru's municipal elections.

Vatican Woos Scientists With Unprecedented Vigor

Once Their Opponent, It Now Seeks Their Opinions, Advice, Collaboration

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

ROME — The Roman Catholic Church, once a symbol of dogmatic opposition to modern science, is moving into its closest collaboration with scientists in at least a century.

On issues ranging from nuclear war to test-tube babies to the evolution of human life, the Vatican is soliciting technical advice from hundreds of the world's leading scientists, including Nobel Prize winners, experts in esoteric fields and technical leaders from developing nations.

Most of these experts are not Catholics and many do not believe in God or in organized religion.

The chief mechanism for this wide-ranging effort is the Pontifical Academy of Sciences, now holding its biennial plenary session and three related meetings at a Renaissance villa on the grounds of the Vatican. This is the group the pope addressed Saturday when he called on scientists to abandon "laborato-

ries and factories of death," apparently meaning weapons projects.

The pope's address, a major discourse on science and peace, drew from materials supplied by the academy in calling for an end to "technological colonialism" and wasteful military expenditures. But its major theme that scientists should abandon research that can be used for war, seems to have been formulated by the pope himself.

About 115 scientists are attending the academy's sessions to discuss four major topics: chemical events that threaten to disrupt the environment, interactions between complex biological molecules like proteins and nucleic acids, biological techniques for improving agriculture, and science in the service of peace.

How profound the academy's impact on church thinking will ultimately be is open to question. Paul Abrech, director of the World Council of Churches' department of church and society, notes that the academy has a very small staff and does little more than hold

that. I was stunned at the quality of the presentations."

The sessions are part of a systematic and accelerating effort by the church to tap the vast range of knowledge generated by modern science. Unlike the theologians of the 17th century who refused even to look through Galileo's telescope lest they see something to upset their faith, today's church leaders appear determined to keep abreast of the latest advances in science, to avoid unnecessary conflicts between religion and science and to help guide science in directions beneficial to humanity.

The Pontifical Academy is by far the most elaborate mechanism set up by any major church to interact with scientists. Although Protestant and Jewish organizations often consult with scientists on specific issues, no other church has established a permanent "scientific senate," as the Vatican calls it.

Although the intensity of the effort is new, scientific consultation by the Vatican is not. The academy has a very small staff and does little more than hold

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"I came here expecting nothing but a visit to the Vatican Museum and St. Peter's," said James G. Anderson, a geochemist at Harvard University who was invited to the academy's session on chemical threats to the environment. "But it turned out to be much more than

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New U.S. Missiles Are Delivered to Base in Britain

By Peter Osnos
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The United States delivered on Monday the first of the 572 new medium-range nuclear missiles scheduled to be stationed in Western Europe, Britain's defense secretary, Michael Heseltine, announced in the House of Commons.

The cruise missiles and their Tomahawk warheads were flown into the Royal Air Force base at Greenham Common on a U.S. C-141 Starlifter early Monday morning. The arrival came a day earlier than had been widely forecast by the British press an apparent attempt to catch anti-nuclear activists camped around the base by surprise.

Over a five-year period, 464 cruise missiles and 108 Pershing-2 missiles are to be deployed in five NATO countries as a counter to Soviet SS-20 missiles unless an agreement is reached in arms talks at Geneva.

In a parliamentary statement, Mr. Heseltine said he hoped that the arrival of the first missiles would not lead to an early Soviet walkout from the talks as Moscow has threatened it would. He reaffirmed that deployment of the missiles in Britain and elsewhere could be "halted, modified or reversed" if progress were made at Geneva.

Britain is committed to accepting 160 cruise missiles. The first installment is thought to consist of 16 weapons, although Mr. Heseltine refused to specify the number.

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Mr. Heseltine did not propose any specific numbers in September, however.

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States put a specific number on the table.

The Geneva talks are rapidly heading toward a potentially dramatic climax, with Washington seeking to retain the confidence of public opinion in Western Europe that the United States is negotiating in good faith, and with Moscow trying to get the same European populations to prevent any new U.S. missile deployment.

Although the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl in West Germany is virtually certain to have enough votes in parliament next week to reaffirm Bonn's commitment to deployment, a further elaboration of the U.S. proposal will undoubtedly be welcomed by Mr. Kohl in his battle with opposition forces who favor a delay in deployment.

Mr. Nitze, the U.S. arms negotiator, told the White House that a

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■ Crad Reaffirms Deployment

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher opened a three-day parliamentary debate Monday by reaffirming the Italian government's endorsement of NATO nuclear missile plans for Western Europe, including the commitment to deploy 112 cruise missiles at Comiso, Sicily, unless Moscow and Washington agree on accord in their Geneva talks, The Associated Press reported from Rome.

Outside the Chamber of Deputies, about 500 anti-missile protesters shouted "No to NATO and the Warsaw Pact" and threw pieces of candy at riot police who stood by in force. The state-run television said 60 protesters were arrested on charges of taking part in an unauthorized demonstration and were then released.

U.K. Arms Foe Draws Fire For Speech to Communists

Reuters

LONDON — The leader of Britain's anti-nuclear movement, Monsignor Bruce Kent, has stirred wide criticism by telling the country's Communist Party that it is a partner in his organization in the cause of peace.

The Roman Catholic priest, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, received a standing ovation from delegates at the British Communist Party's annual congress Sunday when he made the statement to the meeting, adding: "I do not believe that we are so far apart on many of the major issues."

A Conservative Party politician, Sir John Biggs-Davison, who is a Roman Catholic, said that he would press the church to review Monsignor Kent's position, saying: "It is surely clear now that he is playing a political role."

Peter Cadogan, the leader of an ecological group belonging to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said that appearance before the Communist conference was appalling. The party's newspaper, the Morning Star, ran its story of the speech under the banner headline: "Partners in Peace."

Speaking on television on Monday, Monsignor Kent dismissed recent allegations by opponents that his movement received funds from the Soviet Union, he said. "There is no way you can say CND is pro-Soviet," he said. "It certainly isn't." He added that he himself was "certainly not a Communist."

Experts See Wheat Farmers Rejecting U.S. Incentives to Limit 1984 Harvest

By Andrew H. Malcolm
New York Times Service

ST. JOHN, Kansas — Wheat farmers in overwhelming numbers appear to have rejected the Reagan administration's newest, reduced offer to encourage them not to plant some of their land this year for next year's crop, according to federal officials, farmers and agricultural experts.

Despite the Shining Path's threat, officials said, turnout amounted to as much as 80 percent of the 7.6 million eligible voters. Voting was mandatory.

Nationally, the center-left Social Democrats led by Alan Garcia won the bulk of the vote that had been tabulated. Mr. Belaunde's centrist Popular Action

Trudeau Proposes 5 Nuclear Powers Meet to Negotiate Strategic Arms Cuts

By Kevin Klose
Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada has proposed a conference of the world's five nuclear weapons powers next year in a bid to limit their strategic arsenals. He said he is consulting with Moscow and Beijing on the idea.

In a speech on Sunday to a rally,

of his Liberal Party in Montreal, the Canadian leader also offered a package of specific negotiating goals for the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. If attained, he said, these measures could vastly improve the climate of international relations at a time when East-West tensions are high and could help limit the spread of nuclear weapons.

The speech, made available here,

Farmers Seen Rejecting U.S. Bid to Limit Harvest

(Continued from Page 1) cent to qualify for a price subsidy and government loans against his stored crops.

A House bill introduced by Representative Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, would sweeten some of the terms. It has cleared the Agriculture Committee, but its future remains uncertain in the House and in the Republican-controlled Senate.

Agriculture Department officials this week vowed to continue their opposition to the Foley measure. But they acknowledged that uncertainty over which incentives would eventually be in force could be contributing to farmers' hesitancy to sign up.

William Kastens of the Federal Crop Reporting Service in Kansas said: "There is very little interest being shown by anyone in the government program this year. Everybody says that everybody is planting fence row to fence row."

Mr. Ward, the head of the state wheat growers, said the only farmers he expected to idle any land were those who saw that some of their crop was not progressing well. That decision would come next spring and would have minimal effect on output.

"There's no long-term agricultural policy," Mr. Ward said. "The government comes up with a four-year farm policy every year."

"There's an awful lot of uncertainty all over," said Robert Carter of the Federal Crop Reporting Ser-

vice in North Dakota. Because of the harshness of Dakota winters, winter wheat is the lowest-volume variety grown there, but Mr. Carter said many more farmers planted it this fall.

"With all the uncertainty," he said, "it covers the ground, holds it down until spring, and gives them an option then of joining in if the crop's going bad or the program has been sweetened. Or they can go ahead with the harvest later. These folks have got their money and future tied up. They've got to be careful."

Reagan Describes His Trip to Asia as 'A Great Success'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Monday that his trip to Japan and South Korea was "a great success."

The president speaking at the White House, said the six-day trip "established an agenda for progress" in both economic and diplomatic efforts.

Mr. Reagan stressed the U.S. commitment to South Korea, saying the South Koreans live "under the shadow of Communist aggression."

"Sometimes you fear events are more symbolism than substance," he said. But the presence of more than a million Koreans lining the streets during his visit represented "more symbolism," he said.

Mr. Reagan said he was "honored to meet our men" at the Demilitarized Zone and told them "how crucial their mission was." Forty thousand U.S. soldiers are stationed in South Korea.

Flights Halted in Mozambique

Reuters

MAPUTO, Mozambique — The national airline LAM said Sunday it has suspended all flights within the country indefinitely. No reason was given, but oil company sources said there was a shortage of fuel for the airline's three Boeing 737 jets.

followed Mr. Trudeau's trip to European capitals last week. The thrust of his new activism in the international arena marks a departure from recent general support he has given the Reagan administration on several East-West issues.

Mr. Trudeau's arms initiative includes an international ban on weapons that could attack high-altitude communications and surveillance satellites, agreement to limit the mobility of any new strategic missiles and agreement by weapons builders that the capabilities of new missile systems remain mutually verifiable.

He said that the five-power nuclear conference would not take place until after NATO begins deploying new cruise and Pershing-2 missiles at the end of this year in Western Europe to answer a buildup of new Soviet nuclear weapons. Moscow has threatened to break off talks on limiting intermediate-range nuclear weapons if the NATO deployment goes ahead.

Any agreement that established broad quantitative limits on warheads or systems, Mr. Trudeau said, could form the basis for another round of talks that could achieve overall arms reductions.

The choice of a party gathering to announce the results of his journey underscores the domestic political dimensions of Mr. Trudeau's recent activism in East-West matters. The new Conservative Party leader, Brian Mulroney, has sharply attacked Mr. Trudeau for not taking a hard enough line against Moscow.

Despite differences with President Ronald Reagan, the Trudeau government generally has supported U.S. policies. Mr. Trudeau promised in 1980 to retire from politics at the end of this term as prime minister, but his specific plans remain unclear. A national election is expected next spring.

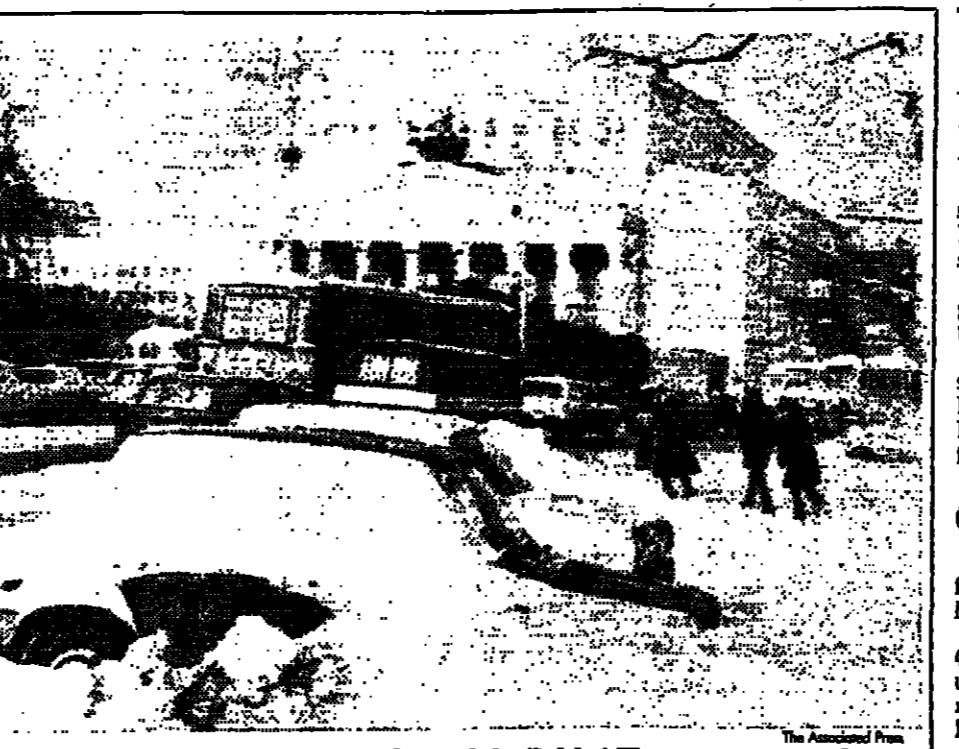
Mr. Trudeau gave only sketchy details of the results of talks he had with six West European leaders during a four-day tour of their capitals last week.

The prime minister traveled to Brussels, The Hague, Paris, Rome, Bonn and London. His background briefings before Mr. Trudeau's speech emphasized that he had found general support in the Western capitals for some or all of his initiatives.

Mr. Trudeau stressed that such a conference would not impinge on the current U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on limiting both strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons.

He added, "Neither Britain nor France nor China need fear that their forces will be subject to restraints which do not recognize their own national interests." At the same time, he noted that while Moscow and Washington have signed arms limitation pacts, such as the SALT-1 agreement, the other three nuclear powers have not.

Canada, a NATO member, has no nuclear weapons.



Cars were buried in snow Monday in front of the Bolshoi Theater in central Moscow. (The Associated Press)

Moscow Caught Off Guard by Early Snow

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — One of the earliest winter storms here this century left Moscow with 10 inches (25 centimeters) of snow Monday after apparently catching city officials unprepared.

The unusually sharp and sudden cold, which had been preceded by abnormally warm weather, affected much of the European Soviet Union, from the Barents to the Black Sea, the Tass news agency reported. It said, "Moscow old-timers do not remember such an early and sharp change of seasons."

The 48-hour snowfall from Friday to Sunday nights was accompanied by strong winds, causing numerous drifts. By Saturday evening, many side streets were impassable and main boulevards were covered with snow. A few of the snowplows seen were assigned to clear Red Square, which is used only by official limousines.

Most buses and streetcars were behind schedule or not running, and taxis were scarce. But Tass reported that a special task force mustered 1,550 snowplows, scrapers, bulldozers and

trucks over the weekend, and that by Monday, public transportation had returned to normal.

Meteorologists said that the cold temperatures were not in themselves unprecedented for November. In 1914, for instance, November temperatures plunged to -22.4 degrees centigrade (-7.6 Fahrenheit). What was unusual, they said, was the sudden change in temperature. On Nov. 7, the temperature was 8 degrees centigrade (46 Fahrenheit). On Monday, it was -11 centigrade (+12 Fahrenheit).

At a ministerial session last week in Athens, Mr. Thom said, "The delegates did not negotiate. They just juxtaposed their statements." He said that, even if preparatory work is completed and a solution is reached at the summit, it could take up to two years for each member's parliament to ratify it. Among issues to be discussed are efforts to reduce EC farm spending, funds for social programs and a solution of Britain's demand for more direct financial benefits.

Vatican Seeks Scientists' Opinions, Advice

(Continued from Page 1)

was begun with papal sponsorship 1847 and was given modern shape and title in 1936. But for most of its life it has been largely ceremonial. Only in the last 5 to 10 years, participants say, has it become vigorous.

"The Vatican's interest in science is really increased," said Dr. Carlos Chagas, 73, a Brazilian neuropsychologist, who became president of the academy in 1972. "Not since the days when many priests were scientists a century ago has the church been so closely involved with science."

Part of the increased interest has to do with Dr. Chagas's energetic leadership. But observers also note that Pope John Paul II's interest in science and philosophy is a factor.

The academy seems to have strongly influenced the hierarchy on some issues. Based on academy studies and recommendations, the pope endorsed nuclear power as a useful form of energy, approved most forms of genetic engineering except for research on human embryos, and voiced greater concern over the dangers of nuclear war. At the academy's instigation, he sent scientists to Washington, London, Paris and Moscow to warn heads of state of the consequences of a nuclear war.

The current academy comprises 71 scientists, all elected for life; 26 are Nobel Prize winners. The United States has 16 members; Italy 10, France and Britain 8 each. About two dozen other nations are represented, none with more than three members; the Soviet Union has none. About 25 of the members are practicing Catholics. Dr. Chagas said.

The non-Catholics cite a variety of reasons for joining: the flattery of being wooed by the church, an opportunity to meet with famous colleagues, an all-expense-paid trip to Rome every two years (spouse included), and the hope that the academy might prove influential.

In addition to the members, the academy invites hundreds of experts from relevant fields to participate in weeklong studies on topics ranging from energy to parasitic disease.

From the church's perspective, the academy serves several important purposes.

It promotes progress in science, always bearing in mind, as Dr. Chagas put it, that "science has to be geared for human benefit and not for the benefit of the rich people or political classes."

It allows the church to keep track of scientific advances that might pose ethical, moral or theological problems.

And it gives the pope a forum for exhorting leading scientists to bring a moral dimension to their work. It also provides a pool of eminent scientists who can join with the church in pursuing goals

such as controlling the nuclear arms race or improving the lot of the impoverished.

Two years ago, after an academy study week on astrophysical cosmology put the human race still farther from the center of the universe than anything Galileo had ever proposed, the pope told the academy members "how highly the church esteems pure science." He said their findings did not conflict with the Bible, "which does not wish to teach how heaven was made but how to go to heaven."

Last year a meeting of 12 scholars convened by the academy concluded that "masses of evidence" from paleontology and molecular biology support "beyond serious dispute" the concept of human evolution, a theory that was opposed by Catholic theologians in the last century and that still sparks opposition from fundamentalists.

Some members of the academy believe that certain subjects involving conflicts with religion, such as the use of contraceptives, are taboo.

"We are neither asked, nor have we tried, to make a pronouncement on that question," said the Nobel laureate David Baltimore, an academy member from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "It's an embarrassment to all members of the academy who feel, as I do, that the lack of birth control is a big problem."

But Dr. Chagas said the academy could consider the scientific aspects of virtually any issue, including contraception. He added that the academy would schedule a meeting on the technical aspects of different forms of contraception in the next year or two.

U.S. Offers a New Proposal On Medium-Range Missiles

(Continued from Page 1)

new offer would be appropriate. He is known to have suggested that each side be allowed a total of 600 warheads globally on 200 medium-range launchers. This would essentially allow Moscow to keep 200 of its SS-20s. The Russians have deployed 243 of these missiles in Europe and 117 in Asia.

The United States has no comparable medium-range missiles deployed yet. Reagan administration officials say that the Nitze formula was rejected because the number was too high.

At first glance, the new U.S. plan would appear to parallel the latest offer from Mr. Andropov, but there are sharp differences.

When Mr. Andropov offered to reduce the Soviet forces in Europe to 140 missiles, he was talking about 140 missiles only for Europe, while Mr. Reagan is talking about

140 SS-20s in Europe and Asia combined. This means that the number in Europe would still have to be considerably lower than 140 SS-20s, since the Russians almost certainly will want to keep some of their missiles in Asia.

Mr. Andropov also has continued to insist that no U.S. missiles be deployed and that the Soviet Union's 140 missiles be viewed as compensation for 162 British and French missiles. The United States and its allies flatly reject these Soviet demands, arguing that only U.S. weapons can deter a Soviet attack in Europe.

U.S. officials say that the Russians have hinted informally that they might be willing to reduce even further, to about 54 missiles and 162 warheads in Europe, but still without any U.S. deployment.

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Mr. Andropov also has continued to insist that no U.S. missiles be deployed and that the Soviet Union's 140 missiles be viewed as compensation for 162 British and French missiles. The United States and its allies flatly reject these Soviet demands, arguing that only U.S. weapons can deter a Soviet attack in Europe.

U.S. officials say that the Russians have hinted informally that they might be willing to reduce even further, to about 54 missiles and 162 warheads in Europe, but still without any U.S. deployment.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Rose-Colored Recovery

There has been a rush of good news about the U.S. economy, most conspicuously the unexpected plunge last month in the rate of unemployment. Were the gloomayers just dead wrong? Yes. Is the economy out of the woods? Far from it.

A year ago, the consensus among economists forecasting for 1983 was that recovery would be sluggish. Though it has not been spectacular, recovery has been strong and steady. Last month, retail sales topped \$100 billion for the first time ever. Overall, the trend has been just about normal. But there are some disturbing distortions.

First, the forecasters. What went wrong?

No one could know last November that the recession was at that very moment hitting bottom. The country was in the depths of the worst recession since the 1930s. There were a few signs of upturn — the stock market was surging, interest rates were falling and housing starts were improving. But the recovery was not confirmed until several months later, and its start was slow.

The wreckage caused by recession was reason enough to expect a long and difficult climb back to health. All through the recession, even the most knowledgeable authorities had underestimated the effect of the credit squeeze. They figured that high interest rates, even if they were declining, meant slow growth. They underestimated again. Most forecasters said

that the unemployment rate would not get below 10 percent this year. It is already down to 8.7 percent.

Now the distortions: Where are they?

The obvious reason for the latest half-point drop in unemployment was the strong pace of hiring. But just as important was an unexpected — and still unexplained — disappearance of a half-million job seekers. They were not employed, but they were not looking for work either and thus were no longer "unemployed." Probably, they will be back.

The good news on hiring must also be set against the bad news that industry is still not investing in new plants and equipment. Apparently unsure about long-term growth prospects, and deterred by interest costs, businesses prefer to expand capacity by hiring workers who can be laid off if sales again slacken. The investment lag means American industry is not raising efficiency enough to meet the stiffer competition from foreign producers.

The main obstacle to growth remains the federal deficit. Continued inaction on the deficit now means inaction until after next November's election and probably until mid-1985. And by then the recovery could have been choked off.

The good news only encourages politicians to take a high-risk gamble with the nation's welfare. It is shortsighted. It is dangerous.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cars and Caterpillars

The purpose of the domestic content bill, its authors say, is to protect American jobs. The bill would require imported cars to have U.S.-made components in proportion to the number of cars that the manufacturer sells in the United States. To continue its sales at the present level, for example, Toyota would have to produce 67.5 percent of its cars' value here.

When the House of Representatives passed the bill again last week, it did not really expect it to be enacted. In the unlikely event that it gets through the Senate, President Reagan is sure to veto it. The purpose of the bill's sponsors — and of the United Auto Workers, who vigorously lobbied for it — was to force protection for the auto industry onto the list of issues in the presidential election campaign.

To see what is wrong with a domestic content bill, consider the case of the Caterpillar Tractor Co. Caterpillar is one of the leading U.S. exporters. It sells nearly half of its American production abroad. Last year that came to \$2.5 billion worth of U.S.-built tractors, construction equipment and engines. Caterpillar has 44,000 employees in the United States — most of the production workers, incidentally, represented by the United Auto Workers.

People opposing the domestic content bill have pointed out that other countries might retaliate by shutting out American goods. That

is true, but that would be only the beginning. Caterpillar does not sell many tractors in Japan. But its chief competitor throughout the world is a Japanese company called Komatsu. If the United States reduced its imports by law, the exchange rate of the dollar would rise higher than ever, making Caterpillar tractors more expensive abroad in relation to Komatsu and costing Caterpillar sales in other countries whether they retaliated or not.

Some of the congressmen supporting the domestic content bill did not seem to realize that the United States exports more machinery than it imports. Last year it imported \$7.3 billion worth of machinery, including cars. It exported \$8.7 billion worth — and 1982 was a bad year for U.S. exports.

Protectionist legislation does not save American jobs. It only redistributes them, usually with a net loss. The domestic content bill could save some jobs, at least temporarily, in the automobile industry. But it would do them only by destroying the jobs of other Americans, often represented by the same unions, in similar but more competitive industries. That is a reality to which presidential candidates might want to give a few minutes' thought before committing themselves to the protectionists' cause.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Syria and Mideast Tension

Syria is not the cause of tension in the region. Syria is on the defensive, particularly since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The policy of the United States in Lebanon . . . raises the tension in the region. We are just reacting to a series of threats and warnings, whether by the Israelis or by the Americans.

The impression that we are preparing for war is wrong. Our determination to equip ourselves with sophisticated weapons is to defend ourselves against any possible aggression by Israel . . . not to wage war.

We have heard from some American officials that they acknowledge our interests and influence in Lebanon and the region. Unfortunately, this is not translated into reality. Instead, we hear accusations, warnings, threats.

— Faruk al-Sharq, Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs, interviewed in *Newsweek*.

The Ailing Soviet Leader

Western analysts now believe that Yuri Andropov is seriously ill — probably with a kidney disorder — and that the political infighting to succeed him may be under way. This is fascinating stuff. But it is also cause for worry, because it presumably prolongs the leadership crisis of the world's other great nuclear power.

The regime headed by Mr. Andropov has steadily grown more intransigent. The propaganda attacks on Ronald Reagan, with whom the Kremlin may have to deal for five more years, far surpass in plain viciousness anything that the U.S. president has had to say about Mr. Andropov and his colleagues.

In the view of most Western experts, all this is not necessarily Mr. Andropov's fault; it may be that he has merely been unable to crack the stranglehold of the bureaucracy — especially the military bureaucracy. Mr. Andropov reportedly won his bid for supreme power with the backing of the Soviet military-industrial complex. There is an impression that the Sovi-

et military, always influential, now has a virtual veto power over important policy decisions.

Present speculation is that Mr. Andropov's illness is not serious enough to force early retirement. But if a struggle for succession is indeed under way, Soviet policies probably will remain on existing tracks.

There is nothing that the United States can do directly to influence the leadership crisis in the Soviet Union. But Mr. Reagan and his advisers should be mindful of the extreme importance of leaving some bridges unburned in U.S.-Soviet relations. If the turn of the wheel produces opportunities for more cooperation and less confrontation, Washington should be ready to do its part.

— The Los Angeles Times.

A Battalion to Costa Rica

Although U.S. troops have been moving in and out of Central America since Spanish rule ended, the dispatch of a battalion of U.S. Army engineers to Costa Rica is of a different order of significance. The increase in Nicaraguan armed power and the involvement of Cubans, East Germans, Bulgarians and North Koreans there has alarmed Costa Ricans.

The need for outside insurance against the possibility of invasion from Nicaragua, disguised as or spearheaded by a "popular uprising," is now recognized in official circles. Until now, Costa Rica has avoided any involvement in joint military planning with its Central American neighbors, with Panama and with the United States.

Now, permission for a U.S. Army engineering battalion to undertake familiarization exercises in the region bordering on Nicaragua together with the Costa Rican civil guard constitutes a vast leap in commitment. This coincides with the aftermath of Grenada, which President Reagan believes signifies a change in America's mood, heralding a counteroffensive against communist expansionism.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR NOV. 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Liberals Ahead in Cuban Vote

HAVANA — Indications are that the Liberal ticket, headed by General José Miguel Gomez, for President, and Señor Alfredo Zayas, for Vice-President, has defeated the ticket of the Conservatives, headed by General Mario Menocal and Dr. Rafael Montoro. Slight disorders are reported from Pinar del Rio, but the general order was not disturbed under the remarkable influence of the American officials. The Conservative junta holds on, saying that the true result is not yet known. The bulk of the electors in the rural districts will vote between five and six o'clock. But the Liberals have been carrying the day, and everything indicates their final victory.

1933: Mussolini Rejects Capitalism

ROME — Declaring that capitalistic systems had reached the decadent phase throughout the world, Premier Mussolini today authorized the National Council of Corporations to undertake organization of Italian society to prevent this country from the melancholy condition into which he saw others falling. Europe, he said, had "ceased to direct the course of human civilization." Until existing injustices are wiped out, he added, chaos will reign on the Continent, where the League of Nations had become an absurdity. One-party political organization and the totalitarian state would be necessary conceptions before others could imitate the Italian corporative state, he said.

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Is America's 'Quiet Diplomacy' on Rights Too Quiet? In Seoul, a Mixed Picture

By Hurst Hannum

WASHINGTON — I recently visited South Korea on a week-long fact-finding mission on behalf of the International Human Rights Law Group and the International League for Human Rights. The trip confirmed that the mechanisms of repression that were established by President Chun Doo Hwan in 1980 and 1981 are still in place.

Approximately 300 political prisoners, the direct election of the president and an end to restrictions on the press. Student demonstrations, which apparently involved a number of arrests and injuries, went unreported at the same time. And although a wave of short-term arrests and detentions (particularly of students) followed the assassination of several high-ranking South Korean officials in Burma — and a number of dissidents reportedly were placed under house arrest during President Reagan's just-ended visit — no major crackdown on political opponents has yet occurred.

The threat from North Korea is cer-

tainly real, it does not compare to the ethnic and political divisions in the Philippines that have led to at least two separate guerrilla movements. Yet few people with whom I spoke in Seoul expressed optimism about the prospects for a peaceful transition to democracy.

The weeks following the Reagan visit will be critical in determining whether this relative restraint will continue. There is cause for minimal optimism. The people who insist that numbers have little to do with the basically repressive nature of the state are correct. But a refusal to acknowledge even small progress is unlikely to lead to the peaceful transition that everyone claims to want.

Mr. Chun's frequent travels, the recent Inter-Parliamentary Union

meeting in Seoul, South Korea's hosting of the Asian Games in 1986 and the Summer Olympic Games in 1988 are evidence of the regime's search for international legitimacy and respectability. But this increased international attention poses a dilemma for a government that promises democratic reforms but has yet to deliver anything meaningful.

Comparisons between South Korea and the Philippines come easily, although Mr. Chun's near-term future seems considerably more secure than that of Ferdinand Marcos, the president of the Philippines. While



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Grenada Invasion Hurt Contadora Peace Effort, Diplomats, Analysts Say

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — The U.S.-led invasion of Grenada has set back chances for a negotiated settlement in Central America by encouraging hard-liners there who think the region's disputes can be solved only on the battlefield, according to Latin American diplomats and other analysts.

Even before U.S. marines landed on Grenada, few observers thought that the Central American peace effort led by the Contadora group had much chance of success.

Diplomats from the countries that make up the Contadora group — Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia — said the task will be even harder now that the United States has used what a Mexican Foreign Ministry official called "Wild West" tactics in Grenada.

U.S. officials in the region suggested that the intervention could encourage peace talks by scaring Nicaragua's Sandinist government and encouraging it to make concessions in the Contadora process.

Under pressure from guerrillas financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the Sandinists have shown a greater willingness in recent months to make concessions

Orfila Resigning As OAS Secretary

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Alejandro Orfila, secretary-general of the Organization of American States, said Monday he is resigning his post, effective early next year. Mr. Orfila, a native of Argentina, won a second five-year term in 1979.

He complained that the OAS too often has been at the periphery of hemispheric events, including the invasion of Grenada last month.

"A disenchanted world finds that international agencies have not fully succeeded in achieving the very ambitious goals that brought them into existence, and many countries are dangerously retreating to bilateral solutions," he said.

Branch of IRA Is Shaken As a Leftist Takes Over

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, was showing signs of division Monday after a takeover of the movement's Dublin leadership by a group of Northern Ireland-based leftists led by the new president, Gerry Adams.

Mr. Adams, who has directed a string of electoral gains for Sinn Fein in British-ruled Northern Ireland during the last two years, wants to transform the nationalist organization into a populist movement in the Irish Republic.

"It's a matter of survival," an official close to Mr. Adams said Sunday night. "The shake-up was necessary."

The defeated Dublin-based faction opposes Mr. Adams's strategy, claiming it would water down the movement's nationalist ideology and revolutionary aims.

Mr. Adams, elected president Saturday at Sinn Fein's two-day annual congress, says he believes the movement has to broaden its base in the republic and drop its 62-year ban on taking seats in the Dublin parliament.

The old-style nationalists in Dublin, led by Rory O'Brady, say they believe dropping the cherished ideal of "abstentionism" in a legislature it branded an "enemy parliament" is a betrayal. The parliament accepted the partition of Ireland in 1921.

Mr. O'Brady, 55, resigned Friday after serving as president for 13 years. He complained of poor health.

Sinn Fein's vice president, David O'Connell, also resigned. He said without elaboration that the new leadership, with half the eight-member central committee now supporting Mr. Adams, was "not representative of the organization as a whole."

Mr. Adams, in his inaugural address Sunday, criticized Sinn Fein's performance under the Dublin leadership and called for a new political offensive.

He said that outside of its nationalistic policy, Sinn Fein had "to a great extent" been isolated in the

Moscow Gets Our Group from China

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The first Chinese tourists to visit the Soviet Union in 20 years have begun a two-week holiday in Moscow, Chinese officials said.

They said the 14 Chinese tourists, staying at the Intourist Hotel a block from Red Square, arrived Sunday and would visit the provincial capitals of Baku and Tashkent before returning to Beijing on Nov. 28.

The visit reflects improvements in relations between China and the Soviet Union. This summer a Chinese delegation attended the Moscow Film Festival after an absence of many years.

on several security issues that concern the Reagan administration. But Latin American and other diplomats said that this newfound flexibility was likely to go to waste because the attacks by the U.S.-backed guerrillas in Nicaragua were escalating faster than the Contadora talks were progressing. The fighting undermines the climate of trust needed for a settlement, they said.

The Contadora group's principal goal is considered to be a settlement between Nicaragua and the more conservative governments of Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala.

In a sign of progress last month, those five governments endorsed in principle a Contadora document calling for sweeping steps to dampen the region's conflicts. The proposal would require each country to halt any support for rebels in other countries, reduce arms stockpiles and foreign military advisers and promote internal democracy.

At a Contadora meeting in Panama beginning Thursday, the countries will start the much more difficult task of determining how to put this document into effect.

The Grenadian intervention was viewed as likely to harden the positions of the four conservative governments, particularly Honduras. Senior Honduran military officers have said in the past that they doubted a negotiated settlement was possible with neighboring Nicaragua, and some envoys think the Hondurans are acting for some provocative action by Managua that would justify a request for direct U.S. intervention against the Sandinists.

Most diplomats interviewed, however, doubted that the United States would attempt a direct military intervention in Nicaragua before the 1984 U.S. presidential election because the military and diplomatic cost would be much higher than in Grenada.

Instead, most observers expect a continuation of attacks on Nicaragua by the CIA-funded guerrillas. There is general agreement that neither the Sandinists nor the rebels are strong enough to win a decisive military victory soon.



FIRSTS BY DEFECTOR — Wang Xuecheng, center right, the first pilot from the Chinese Navy to defect to Taiwan, at a news conference with Wu Yung-keng, who defected from the Chinese Air Force 13 months ago. The Taiwanese pilots flanking them escorted Mr. Wang to his landing Monday morning. His MiG-17 jet, the first flown to Taiwan by a Chinese pilot, will bring him a reward of gold worth \$1.5 million.

U.S. Aide Calls New Funds Insufficient To Give Salvador Military Help It Needs

By Seth S. King
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — El Salvador's armed forces need greater mobility to counter recent guerrilla attacks, but Congress has not appropriated enough money to provide this, according to Fred C. Ikle, undersecretary of defense for policy.

"With the \$64.8 million appropriated for 1984, we can't do enough to improve their ability to respond quickly," Mr. Ikle said Sunday in a telephone interview.

The undersecretary returned Friday from a tour of Central America with Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs.

The tour included talks with leaders of El Salvador and Guatemala in which violations of human rights in the two countries were discussed.

"We are concerned both about the ability of the Salvadoran Army to respond to renewed guerrilla attacks and its efforts to evacuate wounded soldiers and civilians," he said. "Not much can be done to improve the capacity of government forces to respond quickly unless we provide more helicopters and light aircraft."

Mr. Ikle said many improvements in medical evacuation and care had been made with the help of U.S. advisers. "But more equipment is needed, especially to prolong life; the fatality ratio is much higher than need be," he said.

Death Squads Denounced

Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, ignoring rightist threats against him, denounced the extreme rightist death squads Sunday, charging that they killed 37 persons last week. United Press International reported from San Salvador.

In his first homily in San Salvador's cathedral following a two-month visit to Rome, the archbishop also said 178 persons died in combat last week.

The Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Anti-Communist Brigade, named for a 1930s dictator who crushed a Communist-led peasant rebellion, recently warned Archbishop Rivera y Damas and other churchmen to stop "misinforming" the public about rightist activities.

The archbishop said the Episcopal Conference of El Salvador had asked the government "to investigate and detain the villains of the death squads."

Meanwhile, about 2,000 soldiers

Congress approved \$64.8 million Friday in aid for El Salvador this fiscal year but stipulated that 30 percent of the money could not be used until verdicts were returned in cases involving the killing of four American churchwomen there. President Ronald Reagan had requested \$86.3 million for El Salva-

ador.

Last year, Mr. Ikle noted, Con-

Leader of Bangladesh Calls Elections for 1984

Reuters

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The military ruler of Bangladesh announced Monday that presidential elections would be held in May and that free political activity would be permitted immediately.

In a broadcast speech, Lieutenant General Mohammad Ershad, the ruler, also said parliamentary elections would take place on Nov. 23, 1984, four months ahead of his previously announced schedule for ending martial law.

He preceded his election announcement by saying that the voting would be held "if peace and discipline are ensured."

The general made his unexpected statement a few hours before the arrival in Dhaka of Queen Elizabeth II of Britain.

"For a smooth transition to democracy, it is essential that we create a peaceful climate for an election," he said. "Believing that most of the political parties will show wisdom and responsibility in this respect, I hereby permit open politics from this moment."

General Ershad, who ousted President Abdus Sattar in a bloodless coup in March 1982, said the presidential elections would be held next May 24. He did not refer to his own political intentions, but earlier this month he said he would run for president.



AP Wirephoto
Mother Pascalina Lehnert

Pascalina Lehnert Dies; an Assistant To Pope Pius XII

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — Mother Pascalina Lehnert, 89, the German-born nun who zealously guarded the privacy of Pope Pius XII as his chief housekeeper, died Sunday in Vienna, the Vatican announced Monday.

She served Pope Pius throughout his pontificate, 1939-1958, and was considered a powerful figure in the Vatican, especially in the pope's later years, when he was often sick. Even top Vatican prelates often sought her permission before applying for a papal audience.

She founded a Rome-based order after the pope died. She went to Vienna last week and took part in ceremonies commemorating the 25th anniversary of his death. She was hospitalized last Thursday after collapsing while boarding a plane for Rome.

Other deaths:

Alfred Lorenzetti, 72, a violinist who led a celebrated chamber music quartet for about 40 years, in Paris Friday, his family said.

Vittorio Vassalli, 83, a founder of Italy's Communist Party, Wednesday in Trieste.

André Chassaigne, 83, writer, veteran of the World War II French Resistance and member of the French Academy, Tuesday in Paris.

Leading Industrialists in Philippines Charged With 'Economic Sabotage'

United Press International

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos, taking the offensive against an increasingly hostile business community, ordered Monday that charges of "economic sabotage" be brought against 33 industrialists.

Among those charged with smuggling and currency violations were Doctador Aytona, a former senator and finance minister, and the presidents of three major textile mills. Mr. Aytona, chairman of the board of Alliance Textile Mills, was charged along with the company's president and general manager, Emilio Ong San, with trying to smuggle polyester fiber into the country.

Meanwhile, the National Assembly

approved a constitutional amendment for electoral reform to be presented to voters in a January plebiscite. Kit Tatad, an opposition assemblyman, said the reforms provided for changes in residency requirements and the creation of

smaller constituencies, from the present 13 regions to more than 70 provinces, for next May's parliamentary elections.

Supporters said the smaller constituencies would give opposition candidates a better chance in the elections. They said smaller voting districts would lessen the chance of cheating, draw more local interest and reduce campaign expenses.

Another proposed reform would

give the opposition representation

on the watchdog Commission on

Elections.

Last week, more than 500 foreign

and Philippine business leaders at

tending a Chamber of Commerce conference here publicly criticized

Mr. Marcos's record on the economy and human rights.

The president, in response, warned he would crack down on hoarders, profiteers and smugglers in the business community.

A government announcement

said Customs Commissioner Ramon J. Farolan, acting on orders

from Mr. Marcos, had filed the

charges against the businessmen with the Manila prosecutor's office.

"In filing the charges," it said, "Commissioner Farolan acted on the directive of the president to prosecute to the fullest extent of the law economic saboteurs whose nefarious activities . . . were draining the central bank of foreign exchange reserves and jeopardizing the economy."

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Communist Resigns Post As Head of French Mines

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — The Communist head of France's state-owned coal mines resigned Monday to protest government cuts in coal production.

The cuts are being forced on the Socialist-led coalition government by the threat of an expensive energy glut brought about by economic recession and France's ambitious drive to reduce its dependence on imported oil.

Georges Valbon, a member of the Communist Party Central Committee whom the Socialists appointed two years ago to run the mining group Charbonnages de France, said he was leaving because "government policy on coal no longer corresponds to the conception I have of the mission I was given."

He was referring to the Socialist decision to freeze next year's subsidy to the coal-mining industry at this year's level of 6.5 billion francs (about \$800 million), which means production will fall slightly below this year's expected production of 18 million tons. Before taking office, the Socialists, with strong Communist support, pledged to increase coal production to 30 million tons a year.

Mr. Valbon's resignation is cer-

tain to exacerbate political tension within the Socialist-dominated government, which includes four Communist ministers.

The Communists have become increasingly unhappy with the austerity policy the Socialists are following.

In his resignation letter, Mr. Valbon said the draft budget for 1984 "can only lead to a programmed decline of national production, to the closure of mines which should and could remain active, to fewer jobs for miners and to a deterioration of the economic situation of the coal-producing regions."

French government planners warned last summer that slow economic growth and improvement in conservation meant the country was heading for a serious energy glut by the end of the next decade.

Some sources said coal production would be allowed to fall to 10 million or 12 million tons a year, implying a big increase in unemployment in mining areas.

According to some estimates, French coal mines would have needed 10 billion to 12 billion francs next year to start increasing production as the government pledged. This amount is close to the 14 billion francs the Socialists plan to spend on aiding the rest of the country's industry.

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ARTS / LEISURE

'Up With People's' Upbeat Song*The Associated Press*

RUSSIA — For 15 years, Up With People has sent college people around the world singing and dancing in shows steeped with a wholesome optimism that the organization hopes to pass on to its audiences.

The formula is upbeat music pre-

sented by performers who live with families in the countries they are visiting.

So far 8,500 young people — 60 percent of them American — have appeared in concert halls, village squares or school gymnasiums in 50 nations and been seen live by about 8 million people. Millions

more have seen them on television. "We interview about 1,000 applicants each month. But we can only take one out of every 17 applicants," the organization's founder and president, J. Blanton Belk, said in an interview here.

Though Up With People involves musical shows, Belk said,

"We do not hold auditions. When we interview candidates we check for intellectual capacity, motivation, personal interests."

The organization today consists of five groups of 120 performers who travel for one year. Based in Tucson, Arizona, it employs a full-time staff of 75 and has offices in several nations.

Belk was in Belgium for the annual meeting of the Up With People board of directors, the first such gathering outside of the United States.

"Tourists are not going to come here if they can't see the rock or get into the park. This is going to set back the park several years at the very least," Everingham said at a news conference.

But government officials said that no restrictions on access would be imposed, although some carvings at the foot of the rock containing carvings and paintings may be subject to tighter controls.

The organization has a budget of \$10 million, half of which comes from the sales of records and television and stage performances, he said.

Tuition fees — \$5,800 per student starting in 1984 — make up 25 percent of revenues. Donations make up the rest, said Belk.

Up With People, he said, began in the mid-1960s, which were "the days of discontent on America's campuses. I wanted to know what young people wanted to demonstrate for. I got a group together and they wrote some songs and we put together a show at Cape Cod, Massachusetts in the summer of 1965.

"We acknowledged that film is not a

student medium that gets top priority in London, a city often eclipsed cinematically by New York and Paris.

"Cinema is treated better in Paris, since people of any cultural standing are expected to have seen certain films," he said.

"In London, it's all 'Have you seen the new Stoppard play or the new hit at the National?'" There's not the same sense of needing to be up on film."

Whaschin said public awareness

of cinema in London may increase as the British film industry continues to grow. The successive best-picture Academy Awards won by "Chariots of Fire" and "Gandhi" have boosted confidence in local film activity.

Whaschin is pleased, too, with the large scope of this year's London Film Festival offerings, encompassing more than 40 countries.

Asia is represented by 17 films, including "The Ballad of Narayama" from Japan, which won the grand prize recently at the Cannes festival, and the Chinese "My Memories of Old Beijing," similarly honored at Manila.

Special appearances will be

made by Lillian Gish and James Stewart. Gish will speak Nov. 29 in connection with two D.W. Griffith films, "Broken Blossoms" and "The Wind," in which she starred.

Stewart will talk in December on four Alfred Hitchcock films in which he was the star: "Rope," "Rear Window," "The Man Who Knew Too Much," and "Vertigo."

Among the American offerings

will be several films that have already opened in U.S. theaters: Sidney Lumet's "Daniel," the low-budget films "Lianna" and "Liquid Sky" and the comedy, "Trading



DONATION — Here are some of the 85 works by the French sculptor Auguste Rodin donated to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York (30) and the Brooklyn Museum (55) by B. Gerald Cantor, a Beverly Hills, California, financier and his wife, Iris. Clockwise from above: "Youth Triumphant"; bust of Victor Hugo; study for "Bacchus," and a mask for "Madame Recruit." The works are valued at \$7 million.

'Sacred Rock' Returned*United Press International*

CANBERRA, Australia — The Australian government has returned ownership of Ayers Rock, the world's largest monolith and one of the country's biggest tourist attractions, to its traditional aboriginal owners.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke said that the government will give both the title of the rock and the 823-square-mile Uluru National Park to an aboriginal land trust, giving the once tribal owners full rights of ownership.

Ayers Rock rises 1,100 feet above the sandhill plains in the hot and centre of Australia; 250 miles southwest of Alice Springs.

Measuring 6.2 miles around its oval base, the rock has ancient spiritual significance for the Pitjantjatjara and Milarripijara people. Traditionally, it is a place where young people are given knowledge by tribal elders.

The new ownership ends a long struggle by the half dozen aboriginal families who still live at the rock, and the more than 200 aborigines who have connections with Uluru National Park.

The aborigines will lease the land back to the government for a national park. It will be managed by a board of representatives from the federal government, aboriginal owners and the Northern Territory state government.

The Uluru aborigines celebrated their victory with a *corroboree*, or dance festival, and sent a simple message to the prime minister: "Thank you very much for giving back the land to the people."

The announcement came as a

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The Endangered Apostrophe
United Press International

LONDON — The next addition to the list of endangered species may be the possessive apostrophe. Language Monthly magazine said the mark is disappearing from the English language because it "detracts from the clean lines of a signwriter's type style."

— In London, it's all 'Have you

seen the new Stoppard play or the new hit at the National?'" There's not the same sense of needing to be up on film."

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of cinema in London may increase as the British film industry continues to grow. The successive best-picture Academy Awards won by "Chariots of Fire" and "Gandhi" have boosted confidence in local film activity.

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Tarkovsky's 'Boris' Underlines Producer*By Henry Pleasant**International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Events of the last week or so have underlined — if any underlining were necessary — the extent to which the present, in operatic history, takes its place as the Age of the Producer.

And they have illustrated nicely the dichotomy represented by those producers who feel impelled to update the masterpieces by alteration of period and setting and those, on the other hand, who feel that there is something to be said for putting on a work exactly as its musical and literary creators imagined and conceived.

The "progressives," following in the footsteps of Walter Fleischmann and Götz Friedrich in Berlin and Wieland Wagner and Patrice Chéreau in Bayreuth, have had their say in David Pountney's new "The Valkyrie" for the English National Opera at the Coliseum and a new "Das Meisterschiff" by Gösta Winbergh for the Welsh National Opera in Cardiff.

Period authenticity was the objective of Jonathan Miller's televised "Beggar's Opera" for BBC-TV, and somewhere in the middle, but closer to the conservative position, is a new "Boris Godunov" produced for the Royal Opera by the Soviet film director Andrei Tarkovsky, his first venture into opera.

It certainly will not be his last, for this "Boris," of all these new productions, has been the most satisfactory, going to say that too much is more than enough, and put an end to this sort of presumptions operatic mischief?

Jonathan Miller's richly Hothamian "Beggar's Opera," with its 60-odd ballads restored to their original Johann Popels harmonization by Jeremy Barlow, and accompanied by baroque instruments under the direction of John Eliot Gardiner, was very well performed by all concerned — although Roger Daltrey, lead singer of The Who, as Macbeth, was more than rounder — but it tended to sink under the weight of its own authenticity, not to mention the weight of all those ballads and the weight and mass of its own authentic furniture.

Nancy Krugner, in "The Valkyrie," is the czar, as Chaliapin made it in the Rimsky-Korsakov version, and as it has been when played and sung by such as Chaliapin's successors as Ezio Pinza, Tancrèdi Pasero, Boris Christoff, Nicolai Ghiaurov, Ludwig Weber, George London and Jerome Hines, but rather the Russian people, in other words, the chorus.

And it is here, in the animation and direction of the crowds in the coronation scene, the scene before

the final performance of "The Valkyrie," that the "Boris" is at its best. The "Boris" is a family affair, and its 16-bit technology and communication capabilities will keep abreast of change: in fact they are designed for integration into remote text/data processing and office automation as it is today and as it will be in the future. Olivetti protects your investment in equipment and software. The M20 personal computer family makes your problem solving less problematic leaving you far more time for the creative side of your job. Olivetti's personal computers embody all of the company's leadership in ergonomics and design which have become a consolidated part of its success in the office throughout the world.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1983

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COMMODITIES

By H. J. MAIDENBERG

Market Analysts Are Saying That Price of Gold Has Reached or Is Near Bottom

NEW YORK — The price of gold billion finally rose last week after a six straight weeks. While spot gold gained only \$3.50 an ounce, to \$384.10, the consensus among market analysts is that if the bottom has not been reached, then it is close at hand.

But didn't they also hold that view during the six-week decline that pulled bullion prices down from \$420 to as low as \$375? Yes, according to Sinclair & Co., whose metals specialists explained why even bullish traders had joined the sellers during the recent decline by quoting a Will Rogers observation on market behavior: "Even if you're on the right track, you'll get run over if you just sit there."

Another expert, Charles R. Stark, publisher of Green's Commodity Market Comments, said Sunday in a telephone interview from Princeton, New Jersey: "In the market for gold, for 1983, I have never seen anyone pick a market bottom. No market ever looks good when it hits bottom. But now most technical and fundamental indicators are signaling that the next important move will be up, even if there is a short-term decline to the current support level of \$370."

Jeffrey A. Nichols, metals-marketing research director at J. Aron & Co., a major metals dealer and subsidiary of Goldman, Sachs & Co., also firmly believes that the next move is upward.

"All commodity prices are not only a result of trends in supply and demand but, in turn, are a major influence on the evolution of supply and demand. Looking at the results of the recent decline in gold, we see significant bullish developments already taking place in the gold and silver markets," Mr. Nichols said Friday.

Specifically, the supply picture shows that the flow of scrap gold to refiners has all but dried up in recent weeks. It was such scrap sales that helped break the gold market in 1980, Mr. Nichols said. "Indeed, in 1980 such secondary supplies of silver exceeded new mine production."

Producers Retaining Supplies

Not only are individuals unwilling to part with gold at current prices, but precious-metals producers are too. Much of the primary source of gold and most of silver comes as a byproduct of copper mining. Many mining companies are stockpiling their precious metals rather than accept current prices.

Moreover, many of the United States' copper and other base-metal mines have either closed or have reduced activity because of the surplus of cheap foreign supplies or lack of domestic industrial demand.

On the demand side, individual investors in the United States and abroad continue to follow their practice of increasing purchases of bullion coins and bars whenever the price of gold declines. Sales of South African Krugerrands are typical of this phenomenon. In September, Kruggerand sales totaled 50,000 ounces (7,734 kilograms) worldwide. Last month, as gold prices tumbled, the sales soared to 375,000 ounces.

In fact, Mr. Nichols points out, in the first 10 months of 1983, a time when gold prices fell roughly 10 percent, Kruggerand sales climbed 39 percent to 3.9 million ounces, which was 14 percent more than total sales for 1982. Sales of other bullion coins showed smaller but still impressive increases, he said.

Strong Japanese Reaction

Nowhere does the demand for gold increase so sharply with the drop in price as in Japan. Last September, Japanese imports of gold totaled 257,000 ounces. In October, when prices plunged, the imports jumped to 580,000 ounces.

Hoarders are not the main reason for the increased demand for gold during periods of falling prices, Mr. Nichols continued: "Every time our economy recovers from a recession, demand for gold jewelry rises and today is no exception. With this in mind, jewelry manufacturers have seized upon the recent decline in prices to stockpile gold."

What about the impact of high interest rates on bullion? This is one of the major negative "technical factors" that have kept a lid on gold prices, he replied, adding that high rates are still having that effect. As long as investors can get a high real return on money-market and other "paper investments," gold will not be attractive to them.

But if the real returns (investment yields less the inflation rate) should decline, then investors will join the gold hoarders in putting a portion of their savings into bullion. Today, return on money-market funds exceed the inflation rate by about four percentage points.

Thus the demand for gold will continue to come mostly from jewelry and other industrial users: long-term hoarders and those in foreign countries with rapidly depreciating paper-currency values.

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 14, excluding bank service charges

Country	Per	Country	Per	Country	Per
Australia	1.447	U.S.	1.119	U.K.	1.067
Austria	1.416	Canada	1.047	Sweden	0.941
Belgium	1.415	Denmark	20.208	Switzerland	3.325
France	2.675	3.372	—	U.S.S.R.	18.1245
Germany	1.484	—	—	U.S.	21.759
Italy	1.484	—	—	U.K.	21.759
Japan	1.412	—	—	Sweden	21.759
Malta	1.412	—	—	Switzerland	21.759
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	U.S.S.R.	21.759
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U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	U.S.S.R.	21.759
U.S.	—	—	—	U.K.	21.759
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	Sweden	21.759
U.S.	—	—	—	Switzerland	21.759
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	U.S.S.R.	21.759
U.S.	—	—	—	U.K.	21.759
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	Sweden	21.759
U.S.	—	—	—	Switzerland	21.759
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	U.S.S.R.	21.759
U.S.	—	—	—	U.K.	21.759
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	Sweden	21.759
U.S.	—	—	—	Switzerland	21.759
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	U.S.S.R.	21.759
U.S.	—	—	—	U.K.	21.759
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	Sweden	21.759
U.S.	—	—	—	Switzerland	21.759
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	U.S.S.R.	21.759
U.S.	—	—	—	U.K.	21.759
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	Sweden	21.759
U.S.	—	—	—	Switzerland	21.759
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	U.S.S.R.	21.759
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U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	Sweden	21.759
U.S.	—	—	—	Switzerland	21.759
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	U.S.S.R.	21.759
U.S.	—	—	—	U.K.	21.759
U.S.S.R					

NYSE Most Actives									
ATT	Val	High	Low	Chg	Chg%				
K Mart	1249	30	28	1	+3%				
IBM	1071	128	127	1	+1%				
GenEx	10104	54	53	1	+2%				
Houard	7519	22	21	1	+5%				
Gmail	748	77	76	1	+1%				
Dow	203	20	19	1	+5%				
UNITE	4551	24	23	1	+4%				
Exxon	428	35	34	1	+3%				
Puritan	2022	14	13	1	+7%				
Heurt	3963	17	16	1	+6%				
Cost	2024	17	16	1	+6%				

Dow Jones Averages									
Indus	1000.21	1240.41	1124.41	124.07	+3.07				
Trans	590.23	606.97	593.24	40.35	+2.3%				
Jn	502.21	504.44	503.37	503.12	+1.2%				
Adv	553	563	559	1	+1%				
Declined	553	563	559	1	+1%				
Unchanged	553	563	559	1	+1%				
New Highs	62	62	62	1	+1%				
New Lows	51	51	51	1	+1%				
Volume up	50,722,450	50,722,450	50,722,450	1	+1%				
Volume down	27,763,200	27,763,200	27,763,200	1	+1%				

NYSE Index									
Composite	94.54	94.62	94.65	44.62	+0.07				
Industrials	112.21	111.77	111.77	11.77	+0.01				
Utilities	122.44	122.30	122.30	12.30	+0.23				
Finance	145.03	145.36	145.36	14.36	+0.23				

Monday's NYSE Closing									
Vol. of 4 p.m.	14,300,000								
Prev. Vol.	74,070,000								
Buy	150,122								
Sales	150,122								
Nov. 11	150,122								
Close	150,122								
Chg	150,122								
Chg%	150,122								

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Advanced	1,000								
Declined	1,000								
Unchanged	1,000								
New Highs	1,000								
New Lows	1,000								
Volume up	50,722,450								
Volume down	27,763,200								

Standard & Poors Index									
High	150.21								
Low	149.78								
Close	150.21								
Chg	150.21								
Chg%	150.21								

Dow Jones Bond Averages									
Close	150.21								
Chg	150.21								
Chg%	150.21								
Div	150.21								
Yield	150.21								
PE	150.21								
100s	150.21								
High	150.21								
Low	150.21								
Chg	150.21								

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	203								
Declined	203								
Unchanged	203								
Total Issues	203								
New Lows	203								
Volume up	203								

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Japan Air Lines Reports Profit in Half In Contrast to Deficit a Year Earlier

TOKYO (AP) — Japan Air Lines said Monday its unconsolidated profit for the six months ended Sept. 30 totaled 3.23 billion yen (\$13.7 million), in contrast to a loss of 3.43 billion yen a year earlier.

Japan's national flag-carrier said its finances were helped by a 4.7-percent decrease in operating expenses because of the decline in fuel prices.

Revenue, however, fell 0.5 percent to 384.02 billion yen from 385.92 billion yen, because of a 2.4-percent decline in the number of passengers on domestic routes and a 3.1-percent drop on international flights.

Japan Air, 37.7 percent of which is owned by the Finance Ministry, blamed the passenger decline on increasing competition among airlines on international routes. It specifically pointed to new flights begun by United Air Lines and Philippine Air Lines on Pacific routes.

GE to Keep Stake in Coal Properties

MELBOURNE (Reuters) — General Electric Co. of the United States is to retain a 20-to-25-percent stake in Utah International Inc.'s Queensland coal properties and take a similar stake in Broken Hill Proprietary Co.'s Gregory coal mine, GE and BHP said Monday. The announcement came in a revised agreement for the acquisition from GE of Utah by a group led by BHP, the two companies said.

The announcement said the new agreement establishes a firm basis for completing the transaction in April 1984.

The proposed \$2.4-billion purchase price is to be adjusted for the value of the property to be retained by GE. BHP is to retain the remaining 75 percent of its holding in the Gregory mine, and the group is to hold 40 percent of Utah's Queensland coal properties.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. to Sell Unit

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Occidental Petroleum Corp. said Monday that it signed a definitive agreement to sell its Permian Corp. subsidiary to Wesray Operations Inc., an affiliate of Wesray Corp.

The sale price is to be \$250 million in cash, a promissory note for a further \$75 million, cash from the sale of existing crude-oil inventory valued at about \$50 million and a warrant to buy 7.5 percent of the stock of Wesray Operations' Occidental said.

Occidental added that it would retain certain of Permian's assets and liabilities. The cash will be used to reduce Occidental's obligations incurred in acquiring Cities Service Co., Occidental said.

Fall in W. German Exports Said to End

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — The decline in West German exports may have bottomed out, but lasting export recovery will only come with stronger worldwide growth in demand for capital goods, Deutsche Bank said Monday in its latest economic report.

An inflation-adjusted 3-percent growth in industrial orders for July to September compared with the previous three months shows the West German recovery will continue into this quarter, it said.

So far demand for capital goods has been isolated. Although domestic demand showed little movement from the middle of the year, foreign demand has gradually improved, the report said.

Mitsubishi Motors Says Profit Off 52%

TOKYO (AP) — Mitsubishi Motors Corp. said Monday that an unfavorable yen-dollar exchange rate, higher labor costs and lower passenger-car sales contributed to a 52-percent decline in its profit for the first half of its fiscal year.

The company said its profit for the six months ended Sept. 30 was 3.88 billion yen (\$16.6 million), down from 8.11 billion yen a year earlier. Revenue rose 6.9 percent to 557.2 billion yen from about 511 billion yen a year earlier.

Mitsubishi said it expects its full-year profit to fall 28.9 percent from the level of a year earlier on a 10.2-percent revenue rise.

Frankfurt Bourse President Elected

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Karl-Oskar Koenigs, a partner in the private West German banking house B. Metzler Seel. Sohn & Co., has been elected president of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, a bourse spokesman said Monday.

He succeeds Ferdinand von Galen, senior partner of Schröder, Milchner, Hengst & Co., who resigned from the stock exchange position earlier this month after his bank had been rescued by other banks.

Mr. Koenigs had been bourse president for 14 years before being replaced by Mr. von Galen in 1982.

Reuter to Seek Advice on Stock Sale

LONDON (Reuters) — The trustees of Reuter will seek independent legal advice about a possible capital reconstruction and sale of stock in the company, Angus McLachlan, chairman of the trustees, said Monday.

Mr. McLachlan said the trustees have been informed of the general concept of such actions, "but we are still awaiting its details." He said it has been wrongly implied that because the 10 trustees had all been nominated by newspaper companies "that we shall rubber-stamp anything that is formally proposed by the board."

Since 1941 Reuter has been a company that has been barred by its owners — associations of British, Irish, Australian and New Zealand newspapers — from selling stock to outsiders. But last week the Reuter board said it has been advised by its lawyers that the Reuter trust agreement can be terminated by unanimous decision of the owners without reference to outsiders. That view, however, has been questioned.

\$6.5-Billion Loan Package For Brazil Seems Assured

(Continued from Page 7) they gave Mr. Rhodes and the advisory committee high marks for the way the loan was promoted.

But regional bankers in the United States and Europe, as well as representatives at major money-center banks in New York, were highly skeptical that Phase 2 would do much to ease Brazil's debt burden.

To do that, they asserted, the root cause of Brazil's cash-flow problems — high rates of interest, which have pushed Brazil's interest payments beyond its ability to service them — would have to be addressed. The banking sources added that steps to correct that problem should be taken before Brazil returns for additional money in what is likely to be the next six to eight months.

The emergence of a drive to formulate a longer-term strategy through a sharp reduction in interest rates diverges from the current strategy, which is directed at Brazil's immediate financing requirements. According to this strategy, once the country's short-term problems have been addressed, confidence about the country's prospects will return and Brazil will be able to raise capital on its own.

That sort of an approach appears to be working in Mexico, which has much short-term debt. But bankers are becoming increasingly convinced that it should not be applied in Brazil.

"Phase 2 will work for right now, particularly in light of the passage of the wage law," said another American regional banker, who was referring to the decision of the Brazilian Congress to limit wage increases for all salaried employees to 37 percent of inflation. "But this package is not a final solution. And if Phase 3 merely addresses what the Brazilians are going to need in 1983, it won't have a chance in the

Norwegians Prepare Plan to Help Russia Develop Offshore Oil

By Henry Henriksen
Reuters

OSLO — Seven Norwegian oil companies has worked out a plan for the Soviet Union to develop oil and gas fields on its part of continental shelf in the Barents Sea.

Under the plan, the group, Barents Sea Offshore Consortium of Norway, would provide the Soviet Union with services, equipment and installations for oil and gas production in the Arctic Ocean area, Jan O. Helness, managing director of the group, said in an interview Monday.

The proposals are to be given Tuesday to Soviet authorities in Moscow, he said.

One of the companies, Norwegian Petroleum Consultants, com-

peting with other Western organizations, won a contract in April with the Soviet Sudomimport company to draw up the plan.

Others in the group are Det Norske Veritas, one of the largest ship-registration companies in the world; the Kværner Engineering Group, and the Aker group of shipyards.

Mr. Helness said the group decided in August to set up the consortium to pool their expertise in offshore activities in tough climatic

conditions such as those in the Barents Sea.

He said Soviet officials opted for the Norwegian plan after visiting Norwegian companies and offshore installations.

One of the consortium companies, Gato, specializes in doing

seismic surveys, which are vital to finding petroleum offshore.

Another company is Norwegian Contractors, which built the towering concrete production platforms on the sea bed in the Statfjord field of the North Sea.

Kongsgård Vaapenfabrik has already supplied positioning gear to Soviet drilling ships.

The decision to hold talks

British Output Rose in Month

Reuters

LONDON — British industrial production rose 0.1 percent in September from a year earlier, after a revised 0.2-percent drop in August, the Central Statistical Office said Monday. The September production index was provisionally set at 101, base 1981, to stand 1.6 percent higher than a year earlier.

Manufacturing output fell 0.4 percent in September to stand 0.1 percent above a year earlier. In August, output fell a revised 1.3 percent.

In the third quarter, industrial production was 1.9 percent higher and manufacturing output 1.3 percent higher than the second quarter, the office said. Energy production rose 3.3 percent in the three months to a record third-quarter level, boosted by the opening of three new fields in the North Sea.

U.S., Switzerland Open Talks On Revising Air Agreement

Reuters

lower fares on the routes to Swiss airports.

Swissair, however, is wary of making such concessions, an airline source said, because it operates on a low profit margin and its North Atlantic route earns more than half of its total income from European flights.

Japanese Steel Output Rises

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's crude-steel production rose in October to 8.93 million metric tons up 8.8 percent from September and up 10.8 percent from a year earlier, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said Monday. October output was the highest monthly total so far in 1983, it said.

Shagari Resisting IMF Pressures for a Devaluation

(Continued from Page 7)

Agree that because of a combination of factors — including the oil glut, mismanagement of the Nigerian economy and corruption — this country of 100 million people now finds itself in its worst economic crisis.

President Shagari emphasized that his "preoccupation" now would be with "revamping the national economy."

"I have always believed that Nigeria was overdependent on its oil revenues — we need to remind Nigerians that our country is essentially an agricultural economy," Mr. Shagari said. "We now want to shift our emphasis toward modernizing agriculture and making Nigeria self-sufficient in food. I believe in involving matters that were a legacy of military rule in Nigeria — take a time."

"I intend to renew my call for foreign investment in our agricultural plans, particularly from the United States," the president said.

Mr. Shagari said during the interview that along with accelerated agricultural development, Nigeria would now promote the growth of small-scale industries that were not heavily dependent on the import of raw materials. Nigeria's ambitious

national development plans had assumed on production of two million barrels a day by 1985, but production is now down to less than a million barrels a day. More than 90 percent of the country's total foreign-exchange revenue comes from the sale of crude oil.

"Our industries are now suffering," President Shagari said, alluding to Nigeria's inability to import

spare parts for its industries and raw materials for industrial production.

The president said that during the more than six months of negotiations with the International Monetary Fund, Nigeria had been "cooperative all along." IMF terms for countries seeking assistance usually

include an agreement to keep government deficits and borrowing within strict limits, to repay any arrears on foreign borrowing before taking on new financial obligations and to restrain the growth of the money supply.

All these things imply politically unpalatable actions such as reducing government spending, keeping government subsidies and permitting food and fertilizer prices to rise to reflect actual costs.

The Shagari government was unable to cut back on the country's massive imports — which exceeded the annual oil revenue of \$10 billion even as the oil income continued falling in the wake of the world oil glut. Only in the past few months has the monthly import bill come down to around \$700 million.

Mercury Plans To Buy Stake In Stockjobber

(Continued from Page 7)

James Flower, a bank analyst at Capel Cure-McMyers.

Mercury Securities, the holding company for Warburg, apparently decided to snap up a scarce commodity before one of its rivals moved in.

Warburg was founded by Sir Siegmund Warburg, a refugee from Germany who arrived in London just before World War II and rapidly built up one of London's biggest and most-respected merchant banks. In recent years, the bank has shown as an issuer of international bonds and as an adviser on takeovers and mergers.

Mercury earlier this year disposed of its shareholding in a unit of Cie. Financière de Paribas, the French bank. But Paribas's international unit still owns 6.6 percent of Mercury, and the two have said they plan to continue cooperating in Europe.

In another move this month, Mercury sold its stake in A.G. Becker, a New York investment bank, and set up its own U.S. subsidiary.

Akroyd, which is 108 years old,

also owns a small New York securities firm and has been striving to increase its business in international securities.

Jobbers are likely to remain in the spotlight in the months ahead. Expectation is growing in the City that the new competitive pressure will force the ending of the distinction between brokers and jobbers. Without the crutch of minimum commissions, brokers will be tempted to match buyers and sellers by themselves, avoiding the middlemen. If the distinction breaks down, brokers probably will scramble for the dealing talent that is the jobbers' main asset.

Danish Industry Orders Rise

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — Danish industrial orders, excluding shipyards, rose 1.1 percent in September at current prices from September 1982 after a 1.5 percent gain in August, the National Statistics Office said Monday.

To do that, they asserted, the root cause of Brazil's cash-flow problems — high rates of interest, which have pushed Brazil's interest payments beyond its ability to service them — would have to be addressed. The banking sources added that steps to correct that problem should be taken before Brazil returns for additional money in what is likely to be the next six to eight months.

The emergence of a drive to formulate a longer-term strategy through a sharp reduction in interest rates diverges from the current strategy, which is directed at Brazil's immediate financing requirements. According to this strategy, once the country's short-term problems have been addressed, confidence about the country's prospects will return and Brazil will be able to raise capital on its own.

That sort of an approach appears to be working in Mexico, which has much short-term debt. But bankers are becoming increasingly convinced that it should not be applied in Brazil.

"Phase 2 will work for right now, particularly in light of the passage of the wage law," said another American regional banker, who was referring to the decision of the Brazilian Congress to limit wage increases for all salaried employees to 37 percent of inflation. "But this package is not a final solution. And if Phase 3 merely addresses what the Brazilians are going to need in 1983, it won't have a chance in the

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مكتبة الأنصار

SPORTS

Cowboys Defeated by Chargers, Tied for First Place by Redskins*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

SAN DIEGO — Rookie Deanie Nelson returned a blocked punt 21 yards for a touchdown as the San Diego Chargers built up a 24-6 lead, then held off a Dallas Cowboys comeback for a 24-23 upset Sunday in the National Football League.

"They came out to play and we were ripe for the picking," said Dallas running back Tony Dorsett, held to 38 yards in 17 carries.

"The Cowboys entered the game as the only 9-1 team in the NFL while San Diego, with its offense still wobbling since the loss of quarterback Dan Fouts a month ago, was 3-7 after four straight losses."

Yet San Diego's Ed Luther enjoyed his finest day as a pro, completing 26 of 43 passes for 340 yards and one touchdown, while giving up only one interception.

"It's a great feeling," Luther said. "Seems like it's been ages since everyone's been happy."

San Diego built a 14-0 lead on a 2-yard touchdown run by Chuck Minnie and Nelson's TD on the blocked punt.

The Chargers led 17-6 at half-time and increased their lead on Luther's 18-yard scoring strike to Pete Holohan early in the second half.

But Rafael Septien kicked a 37-yard field goal to pull Dallas within 24-9 in the third period and Danny White threw touchdown passes of

NFL ROUNDUP

35 yards to Tony Hill and 4 yards to fullback Joe Delaney in the fourth quarter.

Dallas got the ball one last time in its own territory, but was unable to move and the Chargers ran out the clock.

It was a lousy, stinking routen game," said White, whose team is now tied with Washington for the NFC East lead.

Redskins 33, Giants 17

In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Washington, behind two two-yard touchdown runs by John Riggins, defeated New York, 33-17. Riggins had a NFL record for consecutive games with a touchdown run — 11 straight regular season contests, a mark set in 1963-64 by Lenzy Moore — while Mark Moseley kicked four field goals in the easy victory. The Redskins, who entered the game with the NFL's best defense against the run, limited the Giants to 25 yards on 14 carries, and also forced four turnovers as they won their fourth straight game. "It was our worst performance of the season in certain phases," said Coach Bill Parcells of the Giants, who are winless in their last seven games.

Raiders 22, Broncos 20

In Los Angeles, Chris Bahr's 39-yard field goal with four seconds remaining lifted the Los Angeles Raiders past Denver, 22-20. The Broncos had taken a 20-19 lead on a four-yard TD run by rookie quarterback John Elway with 58 seconds remaining before the Raiders moved 48 yards in five plays to position themselves for Bahr's winning kick. The Raiders blew numerous scoring opportunities and were dominant statistically, picking up 340 yards in total offense to 222 for the Broncos.

49ers 27, Saints 0

In San Francisco, Fred Dean sacked New Orleans quarterback Dave Wilson six times and Joe Montana threw three touchdown passes as the 49ers rolled to a 27-0

victory over New Orleans. The 49ers sacked Wilson, the second-year pro starting in place of injured Ken Stabler, a total of nine times for 78 yards. The New Orleans offense managed barely 100 net yards and only 10 first downs. Montana completed 26 of 43 passes for 283 yards. The three touchdowns gave him 20 for the season. (AP, UPI)

Cowboys May Be Sold

The Cowboys, one of the most successful franchises in the NFL, are for sale under certain conditions, team President Tex Schramm said Monday. The Associated Press reported from Dallas.

The Cowboys entered the game as the only 9-1 team in the NFL while San Diego, with its offense still wobbling since the loss of quarterback Dan Fouts a month ago, was 3-7 after four straight losses.

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Billy Sims of the Detroit Lions climbs up and over Steve Brown of the Houston Oilers. But the efforts of Sims, who amassed 205 total yards, could not stop the Oilers from winning, 27-17, Sunday to break a 17-game losing streak.

Bombers, Tiger-Cats Advance in CFL*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

WINNIPEG — Tom Clements threw three touchdown passes and James Sykes ran for two more Sunday to power the Winnipeg Blue Bombers to a 49-22 triumph over Edmonton in the Western Conference semifinal, ending the Eskimos' five-year reign over the Canadian Football League.

The Bombers now advance to next Sunday's conference championship in Vancouver against the British Columbia Lions to determine one of Western's representative in the Grey Cup game Nov. 27, also in Vancouver.

In the Eastern Conference semifinal earlier in the day, the Hamilton Tiger-Cats defeated the Ottawa Rough Riders, 33-31, and will meet the Toronto Argonauts in Toronto

on Sunday to decide the Eastern team in the Grey Cup.

The Winnipeg offense sputtered without a first down in the opening 18 minutes then reeled off three TDs in a span of less than five minutes near the end of the second quarter to forge an insurmountable 28-7 lead for its first postseason victory over the Eskimos since 1968.

Clements, the former Hamilton Tiger-Cat who was traded to the Bombers six games ago for Dieter Brock, connected on 21-of-29 passes for 445 yards, permitting one interception. He hit wide-receiver James Murphy with TD strikes of 60 and nine yards. Sykes, a two-time CFL rushing champion who cut by Calgary earlier this year, rushed 22 times for 124 yards.

The Bombers' return to the Grey Cup is their first since 1968.

Christin Cooper Is Set for One Final Run

This Return From an Injury Will Be Her Last Season of Competitive Skiing

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Most of the men and women who spend their youth hurtling down the sides of snow-packed mountains on a pair of thin flat boards are resigned to the fact that the time will come when they will be fitted for a plaster-of-paris cast and have various parts of their bodies held together with items that can be purchased in a hardware store.

For instance, there is a saw holding her ankle together, Christin Cooper said "matter-of-factly" about a broken ankle she suffered earlier in her skiing career. As for her most recent injury, which sidelined her at a time when she was reaching her own summit as an Alpine skier, Cooper brushed off my talk of disappointment like so many flakes of snow.

A needed break from skiing, is how she described the enforced lay-off that was a result of a compression fracture of the tibia that she suffered last January during downhill training in Switzerland. "When you're competing, you don't want to make skiing a living. I want to leave it with a good feeling before I get bitter or burned out."

Her leg, she said, is fully healed. Dr. Richard Steadman, the U.S. ski team physician, grafted a bone from Cooper's hip and fused it to the tibia, the main weight-bearing bone located below the knee. "I never had a cast on the leg, just a brace that gave me a range of motion," she said. "I had an electric stimulator attached to the leg that was turned on 24 hours a day. It kept the leg from atrophying. By last August, I was fully healed."

During her rehabilitation, Cooper watched Tamara, her

What makes this year even more eventful for Cooper is that it will mark her comeback and also her last year of competitive skiing. She is 24 years old and she said that it was time to move on. "Tentatively, I want to go back to school," she said. "I love school and want to dive back into the books. I'm interested in environmental sciences, writing and drama. Also, I want to take to the mountains, climbing peaks and then skiing them."

"It's a good time for me to stop competing. I don't want to make skiing a living. I want to leave it with a good feeling before I get bitter or burned out."

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What makes this year even more

McKinney became the first U.S. woman to win the overall World Cup championship. There were those in the skiing community who thought that Cooper would have earned that distinction first. There were those who assumed she might be jealous.

What's more, after a disappointing showing in the 1980 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid, the women and men have rebounded to become a force in international skiing the last three years. Phil Mahre has won the men's overall World Cup title three consecutive times, and Bill Koch was the 1982 World Cup Nordic champion, which encompasses cross-country skiing and ski-jumping. Then Mc-

Kinney gave the women something to boast about last season. "But I didn't feel resentful or envious of Tamara," Cooper said. "I never said, 'that could have been me.' When I was hurt, I accepted the fact that I wasn't part of it anymore. What bothered me was that after all the work that I had done to build a foundation, I couldn't have the fun of competing."

She has mixed feelings, anyway, she said about being in the public eye. Although she was born in Los Angeles, Cooper now lives in Sun Valley, Idaho, a place where one is never far from a ski trail and where recognition is not suffocating.

There is fear involved because

I'm not as used to carrying that amount of speed, up to 70 miles an hour," she said. "I really haven't done much downhill training yet, but I always put that aside. The slalom remains her specialty, then the giant slalom and finally the downhill, which she admits, is a bit frightening.

She has mixed feelings, anyway, she said about being in the public eye. Although she was born in Los Angeles, Cooper now lives in Sun Valley, Idaho, a place where one is never far from a ski trail and where recognition is not suffocating.

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I'm not as used to carrying that amount of speed, up to 70 miles an hour," she said. "I really haven't done much downhill training yet, but I always put that aside. The slalom remains her specialty, then the giant slalom and finally the downhill, which she admits, is a bit frightening.

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